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The Sanday Journal has couble the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

In what other country can a great commercial paper, reviewing the business situation, say that "the labor of the country is remarkably well employed at fair wages?"

Ir would seem that the experience which the Argentine Republic is passing through should teach every sane man in this country that the government should not go into pawnbroking.

Now that Minister Mizner has been recalled, it is in order for the opposition to defend him on the ground that he had precedent for his action during the Cleveland administration.

THOSE Illinois county boards that cut down the salaries of county officers con siderably below the living point wi have a pretty hard time getting honest and competent men to fill them.

THE Queen of Holland is ten years of age: the King of Spain is in his fifth year; the King of Servia is a boy of scrofulous physique and weak mind, and Bavaria's King is a lunatic. This looks as if the king business, like knight errantry, had survived its usefulness.

THOSE people who denounce the liberality of the pension system do not compichend the sacrifice which many volunteers made to enlist, and the hardship and suffering they endured when the seeds of disease were sown. Since Nov. 4 these pension hostiles are coming to the front.

THE time has gone by when the Western Representative at Washington is expected to be an uncouth being in home spun clothes and long hair. Warren one of the Senators from the new State of Wyoming, is described as a man o slender form, refined features and the appearance of a scholar or college professer rather than of a public man. He is just as likely to be a "hustler," though, as if he wore his trousers in his

THE Australian ballot law as adopted | 10 cents on the dollar, and later that in Missouri applies only to cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over, and requires general registration in all such cities. The law has worked so well that a movement is on foot to have it extended to cities of 2,500 population and over. There is far more need of stringent election laws in cities than in the country, and the registration feature is especially useful in cities. The Constitution of this State now requires a registration law, and it is only a question of time when there will be one enacted for the entire State. Meanwhile a good step in the right direction would be the enactment of such a law applicable to cities having more than a certain population.

Papers have been signed and plans arranged for the erection of a beet-sugar factory in Utah, and contracts will soon be made for the placing of machinery capable of handling 350 tons of beets a day. This will involve an outlay of about \$400,000, inclusive of lands upon which to place the works. This also means the manufacture of at least 3 tons of refined sugar, or 70,000 pounds, a day, or 7,000,000 pounds a season. The location is not yet determined, further than that it is to be in the north part of Utah county, which will bring it within thirty or forty miles of Salt Lake City. The soil and climate of that region are said to be peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar beets, and the agri cultural methods in vogue there, including irrigation, will insure great crops.

Most of the State legislatures will meet this winter, and in some of them the question of making an appropriation for an exhibit in the coming world's fair is already under discussion. There not likely to be any difference of opinion as to the propriety of such action, though there may be some as to the extent of the appropriation. All the States will want to be represented, though some may go into the matter more extensively than others. Indiana must not fall behind in the race of enterprise and progress. Being near the site of the fair, and one among the foremost States of the Union, she will be expected to do her part in no niggardly fashion. The coming Legislature ought to make a liberal appropriation and do something to encourage the formation of a State association to organize its various interests and insure the proper representation of the State.

THE growth of the lake commerce of ! there was a demand for more. In Septhe United States is something remarkable The value of lake vessels is over francs was voted, and a solemn decree he secured a discharge, and forthwith de- how he may evade the stipulations of

\$58,000,000, while four years ago it was \$30,000,000. In 1886 there were only twenty-one steamships on the lakes of 1,500 tons burden and upward; now the number is 116. Four years ago there were but six steel vessels on the great lakes; now there are sixty-eight, worth nearly \$12,000,000, against \$700,000 four years ago. In the season of 1889 27,490,-000 tons of freight, valued at \$300,000.-000, were transported on the lakes, or nearly one-fourth of the railroad freight transportation of the country. It is estimated that lake transportation saves the shipper and consumer \$100,000,000 annually. These are stupendous figures, and, in part, they are the result of that "antiquated law" which makes it imperative that all carriage by water between different ports in the United States shall be done in American-built and American-owned ships.

IRREDEEMABLE PAPER MONEY---WARNING

In your issue of Nov. 26 it was stated an editorial that the recent financial trou bles in Europe were due to the issue of irredeemable paper money in the Argentine Republic, and that several governments during the past two hundred years had been involved in financial disaster by issuing large volumes of paper which became irredeemable in coin. Will you give some information on both these subjects? C. H. SHEPHERD, Ind., Dec. 1.

The experience of the Argentine Republic has been like that of other nations. It loaned paper money upon land and other property to build railroads and make other improvements, large volumes of bonds were issued which the Baring Brothers and others undertook to negotiate and which they held in large amounts. The paper currency practically drove the coin out of the Republic and the government could not meet its which had lost purchasing power in proportion as the volume affoat was expanded. Hence the difficulty the English bankers. The history of similar experiences by governments and peoples would fill volumes, but we need not go away from home to learn of the disasters which follow the issues of paper money for the immediate redemption of which in coin no provision is made. The financial history of the colonies is a repetition of such experiences. In several instances issues were based upon land and the resources of the country, but in every instance one issue made a second necessary, until the paper money had no value. The colonies went into the revolutionary war loaded with paper money, and the Continental Congress, having no power to tax and no sources of revenue, began to issue con tinental paper money on the faith of the continent. The first issue was made August, 1775, for 300,000 Spanish dollars, redeemable in gold or silver in three years. Deprectation did not begin until \$9,000,000 were issued, but then it began, in spite of the enthusiasm of the people. When a member of the Continental Congress suggested that taxation should be resorted to, another indignantly asked if the people should be taxed when Congress "could get a cart-load of mone from the printing-office." In 1776 depreciation began. The fact that the paper was legal tender, and the harsh measures ordered by Congress, did not check depreciation. The prices for the necessaries of life were fixed and made payable in the irredeemable and redundant paper, but in vain. The harshest penalties could not make that money which was not redeemable in coin. The promise to pay after independence was acknowledged, the promise of Congress to limit the issue to \$200,000,000, new forms of notes and other devices could not save the continental currency. Congress did not issue over \$350,000,000, and not over \$200,000,000 were out at any one time, but, day by day, its value declined,

while the unpatriotic and the unscrupulous prospered. The experience of France is, perhaps, the best illustration of the general ruin which a redundant and irredeemable currency can bring to a people. France had its first bitter experience in the schemes of Law, in 1719-21, but the experience to which attention is called was that which followed the issue of the assignats, in 1789, and the few years following. The revolution had succeeded. The rule of the Bourbons had been overthrown, but the financial embarrassments of the new government, which had confiscated the lands and estates of the clergy and a large part of of the nobility, were treme. These assignats were, in fact, legal-tender paper money, and for their security the confiscated estates, which were of vastly greater value than the entire issue. The money was virtual mortgage on these lands. It was, to use the phrase of fiat money advocates of to-day, "a currency based upon the property and resources of the country." To use the words of those who advocated the measure: "The assignat represents real property, the most secure of all possessions-the soil upon we tread." Indeed, the paper money was called assignat because it declared that lands would be assigned to the holder of the face value on application. After a protracted struggle the first measure authorizing the issue of 400,000,000 francs-about \$80,000,000-was carried in the Assembly by a close vote. No sooner were these in circulation than

amount exceed 1,200,000,000 francs. But the cry for more money was louder than ever, and in June following 600,000,000 francs more were issued, in spite of the previous pledge. In February, 1792, the assignat was 30 per cent. below par. Larger issues followed, until, at the close of that year, 2,800,000,000 were circulation. After this date the government poured out assignats and the value gradually sank when measured by coin and the necessaries of life, until Jan. 1, 1796, when an assignat for 100 francs, or about \$20, had a coin value and purchasing power of six cents. Note the result upon the industries of the country. Factories closed and workmen by the thousand were thrown out of employment. Because the legal tender of the country was depreciating every month, capitalists declined to embark in business, and trade dwindled into mere living from hand to mouth. As a brilliant writer of the period puts it: "Commerce was dead; betting took its place." As the demand for more assignats became louder, the more ominous cry was heard in the streets of Paris, "Bread or blood." Riots followed: the famishing people sacked the stores; later, the inhabitants of the cities were put on an allowance of food, which was scarce because farmers could not produce and sell it at the prices which the government paid in its worthless money, "based upon the only real property, the soil on which we tread." The government, which could send wagon-loads of priests, nobles and peasants to the guillotine daily, could not stop the depreciation of its paper money by enactments which prohibited the sale of assignats below their nominal value on a penalty of twenty years in chains. When the race was | mable lady, but in her own person she run the Assembly decreed that the assignat should be taken at its market | views to greater weight than those value, whereat the hoarded coin came forth from its hiding places and industry and commerce rose as from the dead. Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Italy and the United States have had experiences with inconvertible paper, not so

was made that in no case should the

bitter as that of France, but disastrous, and specially disastrous to the wageearning classes. AN INDIGNANT ARMY OFFICER. The story of Capt. Charles King in the December Lippincott, entitled, "An Army Portia," will be read with more than usual interest by the thousands of readers who have not only been entertained but given an insight into army life by his army stories, because, in it he aims to deal with what he regards as a great wrong to army officers. The story, in itself, is one of Captain King's best, and that is saying a great deal, but some of his assumptions, if not groundless, are too sweeping. He assumes that the press of the country, representing the prejudice and ignorance of the mass of the people, is arrayed against the officers of the United States army. In the first place, the intelligent people of the country are not prejudiced against army officers. On the contrary, those of them that have had experience are regarded as men of high character, of exalted patriotism and a high sense of honor. Intelligent people remember with gratitude and pride their great service during the war and their discreet performance of delicate duties in a semi-civil capacity during the reconstruction period. They recall the fact that during seasons of popular discontent, when the army has been called upon to sustain the civil authorities. they have invariably discharged their duties with a temperate firmness which has restored public confidence and awed the lawless without resort to violent methods. During the years in which the new West has been filling up, the reguuntil, in the spring of 1780, it was but lar army, led by its disciplined and courageous officers, has rendered the year it ceased to circulate. Independence country the most timely and useful would have failed by reason of the deservice. Loyal and patriotic people moralization which this currency brought will never forget the services of Grant, had not France come to our aid with Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock specie and her credit. Of the effect of and scores of other regular officers to this currency upon the people and busithe extent that they will be among those ness there is no difference of opinion or who will stand ready to assail their sucthe part of those who were living at the cessors in the United States army, and time and have written of it. The money Captain King does them an injustice when which would purchase property early he makes so sweeping an accusation. His

one year would not purchase a quarter charges upon the American press as a as much the next. Bold adventurers whole are equally groundless. His error in debt for estates and realized is that he attributes to all the newspafortunes by making payments in mone pers of the country the viciousness of a that cost little, but which must be few journals of considerable circulation accepted as a legal tender. It ruined all and unscrupulous character. They thrive values, robbed the poor of the results of by sensation, because a large portion of their labor, led men to retire from busithe American people, including, it seems, ness, while prudence ceased to be a virarmy officers, prefer such reading. tue. The ardent friends of independ-Truth-telling is no part of their vocaence risked their property in its support tion, and the more intelligent of their by taking this currency, and lost all, readers do not expect much of it outside of their market reports. Their hand is against every man, not because the managers are Ishmaelites, but because the Ishmaelitish policy is necessary to please a large class of people, a large part of whom are anything but vicious. They read such papers under the same impulse that leads them to patronize a sensational play. To sell their papers the managers must supply sensations, create scandals and gossip, assail character and invade the sanctity of the home and private life. more exalted the position men and women occupy, the more zealployed by the sensational or malignant press to assail them. The army officer must not expect to escape, and the wonder is that men of character and courage are disturbed by such attacks. The correspondent of the sensational paper who should write from the frontier truthful accounts of army life and transactions would be dismissed without money to take him home, while the one whose unscrupulousness and inventive capacity enables him to fabricate a foul slander that can carry four startling commendation. These papers have done an unscrupulous hanger-on of newspaper offices enlisted in the army for the purpose of obtaining material for a startling expose. He was sent to a well-known depot for recruits, where he was put under military instruction and discipline. When he had been there long enough to form a basis for a sensational revelation tember, 1790, a further issue of 800,000,000

voted himself to writing his story. He offered it to two or three newspapers of wide circulation, but they had no use for such stuff. Finally he found a purchaser in an alleged independent paper of large local circulation. Day after day the story of ill-treatment and cruelty was set forth, and indignantly commented on editorially. The officers demanded investigation, and a most searching one was made, which resulted in disproving every charge, but no one thought of punishing the perjured wretch who wrote the stuff, or the newspaper that printed it, and which supports such despicable characters by purchasing their wares. But Captain King, and all other intelligent men, when they take time to count up such papers of large circulation, will find that the number will be exhausted before they have told off the fingers on both hands. Outside of these are hundreds of newspapers that aim to give the news; they may lack sensational features, and they may be accused of undue partisanship, but they are not conspirators to ruin reputation, nor are they purveyors of nastiness.

WOMEN AND BORROWED GLORY.

Mrs. Livermore's rebuke to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher because of that lady's assumption that her opinion on an important social and public question was of special importance, was severe, but it was also just, and capable of a much wider application than Mrs. Livermore gave it. Mrs. Beecher was the wife of Henry Ward Beecher, but her relation to that great man does not give her the right to criticise other women or to assume a superiority of any sort, as she seems, according to Mrs. Livermore, to have done. She is, no doubt, an estihas done nothing to entitle her of any other woman. The wife of the most obscure man may have a better right to speak than she. This disposition of women to estimate their personal importance as a part of that belonging to their husbands, and of society to accept the same estimate, is one hard to eradicate. It manifests itself in a variety of ways. What the wife of a public official or a leading statesman, the wife of a Vanderbilt or an Astor, thinks on any topic of public interest is of no manner of consequence unless the wife in question has identified herself with such subject in a way to qualify her to speak as an individual. Nevertheless the public has been so educated that it will listen eagerly to the utterances of women whose only excuse for being heard is their husbands' greatness, and flatter itself that it is being edified. Mrs. Dorothy Stanley's opinions on certain matters are worthy of respect, because she is a woman of many accomplishments; but had she come to this country as Miss Dorothy Tennant, rather than the wife of Africa's explorer, the newspapers, knowing their readers, to give room to her views.

would not have thought it worth while It is a great pity that women themselves do not more rapidly overcome the disposition to rate each other according to the wealth or position of their respective husbands. The "lady managers" - atrocious designation!-of the world's fair were appointed for the purpose of arranging for a suitable exhibition of women's work. For the most part, the members of this body were not chosen because of their fitness and qualifications for their duties, but because of the prominence of their husbands. Many of them have never been known to show an interest in any of the fields of labor in which women are now taking so important and active a part, and fewer still are distinguished for work accomplished. There are a few notable exceptions, among them being the Indina representatives; but these were not strong enough to prevent the election as president of their body of a woman whose sole claim to the place is that she is the wife of a millionaire. She may have the best of intentions, but she does not know how to preside over the meetings, she is not familiar with the work of women, nor in sympathy with women workers; she may have a latent executive ability, but why trust to a possible development of a skill and talents that might have been secured at once? The theory that a woman, because she is one, is qualified to represent all other women, is too antiquated to last long in this age of the world, and women themselves should be the first to repudiate it and to judge each other only by their individual attributes and accomplishments

NO MONOPOLY IN DISHONESTY. It is the fashion with a certain class of would-be reformers and social agitators to inveigh against the "tyranny of capital," the dishonesty and other shortcomings of the rich, as if all the ills of mankind emanated from wealth and its sins were monopolized by the possessors of riches. It is undoubtedly true that the wealthy, being also powerful and subject to many temptations, are guilty of many moral derelictions, and that an exquisite sense of honor and personal integrity is not characteristic of as a rule. Without discustheir delinquencies, however, ous are the unscrupulous persons em- it may be safely asserted that if the millionaires of the world were suddenly made to realize the enormity of their offenses, and were converted from the error of their ways, there would be work, and in plenty, left for the reformers. Dishonesty is not confined to one stratum of society. It permeates every grade to an extent quite appalling and disheartening to those who stop to consider it. Why should the owner of millions, who has grown up out of the ranks of the poor, be expected to display a scrupulous probity headlines receives a large check and in his dealings with his fellow-men. when in all classes of society with which the army great injustice, not only on the he has mingled during his career he frontier but elsewhere. Not long since has encountered deceit, untruthfulness and a constant eagerness of the one man to overreach the other? The grocer who supplies his table gives short measure; the workman who agrees to come at a certain hour to repair his furnace arrives three days late and charges a triple price for his labor; the

carpenter who builds his house studies

the contract; the tailor, the shoemaker, the dress-maker, promise solemnly to fill orders on a specified date, knowing at the time that to do so will be impossible. The street peddler who palms of decayed fruit on his customers and the merchant who raises the prices of goods not touched by the tariff and charges it to the McKinley bill are alike animated by the impulse to get something for nothing, to gain a profit at the expense of their neighbors. If it is at the expense of their own honesty, also, that fact seems not to concern them. Fortunately, there are enough incorruptible and upright representatives of each class to make happy exceptions, else despair might well seize upon the student of society; but the fact remains that the prevailing moral standard in business dealings is not high. Something is wrong at the foundation of things when this is true in a Christian land. It cannot be for a lack of religious teaching, for many who manifest the least conscientiousness in such matters are regular and prominent in pious observance. It may be that the spiritual pastors and masters do not make practical application of their teachings and the listeners are not brought to a realizing sense of their iniquities. Perhaps there is a lack of home training. Possibly the beauty of honesty is among the innumerable things to be taught in the public schools, and the sense of honor to be cultivated there. At all events, there is need for instruction and cultivation in this line.

WHILE Congress is discussing measures to restrict undesirable foreign immigration through our seaports it should not forget that the entire Canadian border is open to such immigration through that country. That our immigration laws are extensively evaded in this way appears certain from statements made in the report of the Board of Immigration at Portland, Me., to the Secretary of the Treasury. During the winter months Portland is the terminus of several of the foreign steamship lines which during the summer run to Montreal. The steamers usually call at Halifax on their way to Portland. The report says:

All the steamers landing at this port bring but a small proportion of their passengers here. The greater part land at the port of Halifax, in the Dominion of Canada, and for six months in the year they land at Quebec and Montreal, and the most of these come into the United States by railroad without any examination and without paying the capitation tax imposed upon steam and sailing vessels, and our paupers are annually increased by this course, and no legislation is enacted to prevent it. The longer continuance of the present state of affairs of immigration only adds to the great throng of paupers which has in many of our larger towns and cities become a burden too heavy to be borne by the tem-perate and industrious classes upon whom finally the weight of the burden falls. It is most earnestly hoped that Congress will some time see the necessity of doing something to prevent the evils now existing from the very mild restrictive measures for the regulation of immigration to this country, and that some time something shall be done to prevent our shores from being the dumping-ground for paupers and criminals from the old world and that part of the new contigu-

In view of these facts the Portland com missioners express the opinion that "our present laws for the regulation of immigration will largely fail of accomplishing any beneficent result so long as railroads from contiguous foreign territory are allowed to bring paupers into this country, without being subject to any restrictive measures whatever." This is a matter that should be looked after. It is useless to shut the front door against undesirable immigration unless the side door is closed also.

AN Atlanta correspondent of a religious exchange comments wonderingly on the enthusiasm brought out by a woman suffrage speech made by Mrs. Zerelds Wallace

of Indiana. The writer says: She spoke nearly an hour, and sat down amic the cheers of 2,500 people. The applause proved to be an encore, and did not cease until the venerable prima donna, in her seventy-third year, came forward again. She asked all who, with her, believed in woman's batlot to rise, and three-fourths of the audience stood up and waved handkerchiefs. What does it mean? In the leaven of equality lifting the whole lump outhern society? Or, with the addition of an ducational proviso, is there a way out of negro majorities through woman suffrage? Who shall cast the first stone if the latter prove the hidden

This was certainly rather a remarkable demonstration in a region where a woman who appears upon the plutform and makes speech is still an object of general curiosity, and where the old idea' of the kitchen as woman's "sphere" prevails in primitive intensity. The enthusiasm, however, was probably a tribute to "Prima-donna" Wallace's eloquence rather than an expression of conviction on the subject of suffrage extension. The votes and the applause were too sudden and impulsive an outburst to indicate serious conversion to the idea. There is no disputing the fact, though, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is educational in the sense of showing how the field of woman's work may be enlarged, and if it does no better work than in widening the narrow vision of the Southerners in this direction its labors will not be in vain. The argument of the Atlanta correspondent that woman suffrage may solve the Southern problem by showing a way out of negro majorities is extremely ingenuous. Will not the negro woman vote. also, and thus double the work of the white gentry in counting out?

* MR. M. H. DE YOUNG, of San Francisco vice-president of the national world's fair commission, is confident that the fair will be a great success. "There is always a great deal of friction at the starting out of an enormous enterprise," says Mr. De Young, "but I think that a year from now. when people begin to understand the kind of exhibition that there will be and see the features of the buildings which are to be erected, they will understand that the fair is to be a gigantic success." He says that nearly two hundred buildings will be erected in Jackson Park for the uses of the fair. In fact, all of the twelve departments will be concentrated there, except the art building, which will be on the lake front, on the site of the old exposition building. The national commission awarded \$500,000 towards the construction of the building and Chicago will put in as much more. As to California's part in the fair Mr. De

The State Legislature, at its next session, will obably appropriate \$750,000 for the State's through private subscriptions. It is intended make an extensive display of California's fruit products. We will begin about a year ahead of the time when the exposition opens to plant trees, set out vines, and, in fact, present a large California garden. Hot-houses are to be constructed where fruits can be seen in variou stages of their growth. We will also have in actual operation fruit-canning and raisin-mak-

RICH "society people" at Newport last summer took up the advertising scheme dropped some time since by actresses, and many were the tales of stolen diamonds of vast value that floated westward. The fad has found an imitator in Kansas City, with results that promise to be disastrous. Mrs. Kirk B. Armour, wife of a potentate in pork, suddenly "discovered" the other day that her diamonds, to the value of \$10,000, had disappeared from her box in the vaults of a safe deposit company. A row was made, the police were notified, and the superintendent of schools of Lewis and

item got into the newspapers in excellent shaps. But here a new and unexpected complication arose. The deposit company felt that its reputation was greatly damaged by the incident, and, without giving time for the geme to be "mysteriously re turned." it set about in vigorous fashion t catch the supposed thief. The search has secome rather warm in the vicinity of friend of the family, to whom, for som reason unknown, the key of the box had

THE grumblers who fear that the coun try is becoming too highly civilized for the enjoyment of persons of virile taste should reflect that a refuge is left them in Okla homs. The pastimes of the citizens of that pleasing region have been noted from time to time. The chasing of the Speaker of the House of Representatives around the town with Indian vells and the threats of riva towns to hang the Governor if he left the capital and came their way have added va riety to life this winter, and only a day or two ago a fight occurred in the Legislature the participants considerately waiting until after prayer to begin. A later bulletin describes an encounter that took place the same evening between two other legislators in a restaurant. One a fiery young Virginian, "sassed" his as sociate, and the latter, rising from the table at which were seated his wife and children, drew a revolver and prepared to vindicate his honor then and there. The Virginian was too quick for him. He had no pistol, but he had a better weapon namely, a coffee cup of the usual restaurant variety of pottery, and weighing about a pound. This he threw with such precision that it felled his enemy to the floor and cut off one of his ears smooth and clean. The report of the affair concludes with the laconic information that Governor Steele, who had just dropped in, "hastily withdrew." People who think the race is becoming overrefined know now just where to go to escape contagion.

FATHER IGNATIUS is one of Boston's ob jects of interest just now. The "Father" is a deacon of the English Episcopal Church and visits this country for the purpose of raising funds to establish a monastery in that country. He has not succeeded in securing the necessary financial support at home, and evidently hopes that the Protest ant monk and "monkery" idea will better commend itself to the American mind Father Ignatius, who is described as a very handsome man, wears a long robe and protects his bare feet with low sandals only. Having come without satisfactory credentials, he is not well received by the bishop and clergymen of the diocese, but the doors of other churches are open to him, and he has become something of a social lion. Whether his labors have been pecuniarily profitable or not is not known, but the announcement is made that he is about to move on New York. Possibly he finds the Boston climate rather trying on bare feet.

THE manager of the Boston electric street railroad has issued the following or-

der to motormen: You are hereby notified that you must not ho

onversation with any passenger while on duty on your car. If passengers wish to engage in conversation with you tell them, politely, that you are not allowed to talk with them, as your time and attention must be fully occupied in the careful operation of the car. Doubtless the order is well enough so far as the motormen are concerned, for their

position is one of responsibility and re mires them to be constantly on the alert, but at the same time passengers should be requested not to attempt to open conversa tion with them. A good feature of the new electric cars in this city is that the motorman has a compartment to himself, in which he is protected by glass windows from in clement weather, and is also secluded from AT a recent meeting of the Michigan Hor-

ticultural Society, the culture of celery be ng under discussion, a member stated that one thousand acres of marsh lands about Kalamazoo were under cultivation and yielded an average of \$200 per acre. The credit of developing the marsh lands is given to the Hollanders. Some of the marsh lands in northern Indiana have recently been brought under celery cultivation with similar results.

A FRECKLE-FACED ghost figures in a story in one of the December magazines. This is a combination of realism with the ideal that must excite mingled emotions in the mind of novelist Howells.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Small Sympathy. "If you please, sir, I am starving-

"On a wager!" Not Seriously Energetic

"Lazy! Why; you've no idea how lazy that fellow is. He wouldn't even hurry on a toboggan." Fact and Fiction.

"The orator is not so much of a factor in our political life as he used to be."

A Small Residence "I mmins tells me he is able to live on his ne

"That is getting the art of living down to rather fine point, I should say,"

Hungry Higgins-One o' the signs of this her hydrophoby is a dislikin' to water, ain't it? Weary Watkins-Yep. Hungry Higgins-Come to think of it, pardner I guess I've been dog-bit up'ards of a hundred

More than She Could Stand. Yabaley-Billings has been fired out of boarding-house again.

Wickwire-What's the trouble! Yabsley-He hung a streamer of crape on "Eat, Drink and be Merry" motto that was

Not in the Closet, Mrs. Wickwire-Mrs. Potts and her husband are apparently very affectionate, but I have an

idea there's a skeleton in their closet, just th Mrs. Watts-If you were well acquainted with her you wouldn't say that. She keeps it on pa rade for any one who calls on her.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT

HOLMDEN farm, at Pithole, Pa., which was sold during the oil excitement to Chicago people for \$1,500,000, has since been sold at tax sale for \$106.

winter in a warmer climate than England is denied. His health is excellent and he will make no departure from previous ar-THE private correspondence of Albert Ed

THE report that Tennyson will spend the

ward, Prince of Wales, is something enormons. He is said to receive four times a many letters a day as does the President of the United States. CARNEGIE'S advice to Messrs. Dillon,

should be telegraphed to Parnell: "Resign, marry, return." This is Carnegie's solution of the whole question. HON. P. T. BARNUM celebrated Thanksgiving day and his recovery by presenting a house and lot valued at \$10,000 to his favorite church, the Universalist Church of

the Redeemer, at Bridgeport. MRS. HELEN P. CLARKE, of Montans, who has been appointed by President Harrison

Clarke county-in which Helena is located -and in that position proved an efficien

THOMAS G. WHITMAN, who died the other day at St. Louis, was the founder of the fine water-works sytem of that city. He was a brother of Walt Whitman, though there was no more poetry in him than there

is in a hydrant. LADY STANLEY OF PRESTON, wife of the present Governor-general of Canada, is a tall and distingushed-looking woman. Her face has always an expression of benevolence, and her manners are gentle and en-gaging. She is the mother of seven sons and one daughter.

CHILIAN young ladies have been literally plunged into mourning by the Archbishop of Santiago, who has issued a decree that no brides-maid in his diocese shall appear in any color but black, which somber attire, however, they will be permitted to relieve with white veils and gloves.

MME. ANNE MARIE MOZZONI will stand for election to the Italian Parliament, and is asking for anbscriptions to assist in meeting her expenses. Mme. Mozzoni is an accomplished authoress and her agreeable manners have made her generally liked among her large circle of acquaintances. THERE is much mystery as to the occasion

of Princess Helene d'Orleans's recent visit to the Pope, but that it was important and re-sulted satisfactorily is shown by the fact that her father, the Comte de Paris, who is noted for his penuriousness, immediately afterward contributed \$4,000 to Peter's MRS. ASHTON DILKE has taken the platform in the interest of free libraries. She

considers free books, papers and magazines one of the necessities of the times. "The reading people conquer the world, and it is a small favor to ask society to enlighten the people whose only chance of education is in LAST summer the London, England, County Council acquiesced in the eight-hour demand and made eight hours a day's work

for a large number of men employed in the

drainage works. A few days ago it was com-pelled to pass a regulation forbidding these men to spend their leisure hours in earning money elsewhere. THE Pope has been informed that some time ago an Italian lady, Signora Aldimira de Meis, made her will in favor of his Holiness. Her fortune amounted to nearly 5,000,000 lire. She died recently, but her

will cannot be found, and, as the lady leaves no heirs, her money becomes the property of the state. HENRY LABOUCHERE says that the funds of the Irish National League, which at present amount to about \$100,000, are de-

posited in bank at Paris in the name of Mr. Parnell, but no chask can be drawn by Mr. Parnell without the assent of his leading colleagues; neither can the latter draw out a single penny without the formal consent Some twenty-five years ago Emile Zola was a clerk, passing rich on 80 france a

month. To-day he is practically a millionaire. No living French writer has amassed more money than he from the products of his pen. His novels sell by the hundred thousand. On the first publication of any of his stories by a newspaper he receives THE habits of the household of the Em-

peror of Germany are very simple. They rise early, the Empress breakfasting alone with the Emperor. There is no lunch, but the royal family, and, in consequence, the whole court, dine at 1 o'clock. At 5 o'clock tea is served, a plain supper is eaten two or three hours later, and the Emperor and Empress are rarely out of bed later than 10

An old army officer, according to Mrs. Custer, had a four-year-old boy who never tired of war stories. "The story is a little rough on me," said the officer to Mrs. Custer, "but if you know a child you know that he wants a plentiful sprinkling of I's and nothing told in the third person. So kept on as he demanded, till one day he looked up in my face and said: 'Father couldn't you get any one to help you put down the rebellion?"

THE Queen of Spain did a graceful little act of kindness before she left San Sebastian for Madrid. Not far from her castle by the sea, on the island of Santa Clara, a onely light-house-keeper and his family have lived for the last eighteen years, enrest of the world. Just before Queen Christina left she sent the Duke of Medina-Sidonia across to the home on the rock to ansounce to the delighted family that she wished to act as godmother to their new-

THE Rev. Myron W. Reed said in his sermon at Denver last Sunday: "Why do not our people leave the red man's liberties and freedom alone? The Anglo-Saxon race is cowardly. It always jumps upon the weak The latest achievement of the Anglo-Saxons is butchering Africans. Let us burn the Bible and stop Christiauity or stop murdering. Why can't Lord Tennyson write a beautiful poem nowadays? Because he haen't anything to write since 'The Charge of the Six Hundred,' and that was a blunder."

THE maid at the window over the way Throws me a kiss when I pass her by.

And I watch for her greeting day by day.

For the roguish glance of her beaming eye,
Like a gleam of sunshine as dimples chase. In swift procession across her face. And do I love her? You bet I do. Though I am forty, and she but two!

-New York Sun

Our of the presses of pain Cometh the soul's best wine And the eyes that have shed no rain -Henry Austin, in Sunday-school Times

Why Cuba Can't Be Bought.

"Should the government of Spain part would not outlive the day." This from W Falkenhagen, who is registered at the Richelieu from San Feliu de Guixols, Spain, Asked the reason for the existence of such a strong desire to retain possession of the tax-drained island, Mr. Falkenhagen, who feet, drew himself up and replied with no little dignity: "Pride. The pride of Portugal von have observed in her deliber ations with England regarding the Portuguese possessions in Africa. Well, great as is the pride of Portugal it sinks stalwart subject of the infant King smiled in a manner that meant volumes. "Never. That is, willingly. I do not say that the government would not like to do so in consideration of \$200,000,000, but I do say that it too well appreciates the feeling of the general people, and the risk, aye, the certainty, of an instant overthrow, to be a party to any such transaction. There should be no doubt about this. And no doubt will by anyone familiar with life in

trol of Spain, and that is by force." Welcoming Mr. Foulke,

Spain, and who has been in touch with the

the United States or any other government

fancies to obtain through purchase the jal-

and of Cuba it is bound to be disappointed.

There is one way, and only one way, in which Cuba can be separated from the con-

cople, be harbored for an instant. No. if

Mr. William Dudley Foulke, who has ust been elected president of Swarthmore, has become known to the country for his single-hearted devotion to a great reform, and no better example than such devotio could be set before the young men an women in a college. Like all advocates Mr. Foulke has not always seemed to us wise in his methods or his charges. A man earnest for a reform is extremely apt to discover bad motives when none exist in those who do not espouse the reform with the same energy and zeal as himself, but his sincerity no one can question, and he represents the high and philanthropic purpos for which Friends have long had an honorable eminence. His administration of Swarthmore College will add one more to the men of vigor, vitality and principle in the educational institutions in and about Philadelphia, and his presence and labors will be welcomed by every worker for better things in this city.

A Name for It.

Washington Post. A Milwaukee man has patented a type-writer "that can be held on the knee in a railroad car." It will likely be called the